

THREE NEW LEAFHOPPERS FROM THE SOUTH-
WEST (HOMOPTERA, CICADELLIDÆ)

BY PAUL B. LAWSON

*Lawrence, Kansas*¹***Eupteryx huachucae* Lawson, n. sp.**

(Figs. 2-2b)

A pale yellow species strongly marked with red. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

Form: Vertex slightly wider than long, about twice as long at middle as next the eye, quite acutely pointed in female. Pronotum one-third longer than vertex, scarcely twice as wide as long, distinctly widened posteriorly, posterior margin somewhat sinuately concave. Scutellum large, nearly as long as pronotum and nearly twice as wide as long. Elytra very long and parallel margined, greatly exceeding the abdomen; first cross-vein directed somewhat cephalad, apical veins arising from a short common stalk from which the third apical vein soon separates; first and second apical veins having a long common stalk. Venation of hind wing characteristic of the genus.

Genitalia: Last ventral segment of female very long, posterior margin strongly produced to a pointed apex. Last ventral segment of male long, with broadly concave posterior margin; valve hidden; plates long, with slender upturned apices.

Color: Vertex pale yellow with dark narrow marginal band which widens out into a diffused dark area near each eye. Pronotum pale yellow, lateral margins broadly and irregularly brown. Scutellum pale yellow, lateral angles darker. Anterior half of elytra pale yellow marked with red as follows: Irregular spot at base of clavus, smaller irregular spot midway on clavus, a few dots beyond this on clavus and a large spot on band between claval suture and costal plaque which breaks up into smaller spots or dots posteriorly. Posterior half of elytra distinctly fumose, veins for the most part distinctly margined with dark brown or black; tips of sectors and area caudad of dark border of costal plaque, red. Underside practically pale yellow except for two dark dashes on front running mesad from each eye, the dark tips of beak, hind tibiae, ovipositor, and the dark tarsal claws.

Described from a female and a male, holotype and allotype, respectively, and eight paratypes, all taken by Dr. R. H. Beamer in the **Huachuca Mountains, Arizona**, August 1, 1927.

Types deposited in the Snow entomological collection.

¹ Contribution from the Department of Entomology, University of Kansas.

The male genitalia are not figured because in each of the three males at hand the tip of the abdomen is somewhat distorted.

Joruma minuta Lawson, sp. n.

(Figs. 1-1f)

A very small old-gold species allied to *J. subaurata* but smaller and with distinct genitalia. Length, 2 mm.

Form: Head as wide as pronotum. Vertex one-fourth longer than wide, one-third longer at middle than next the eye, anterior margin broadly rounded, median longitudinal line extending to ocelli, which are large and distinct. Pronotum shorter than vertex, over twice as wide as long, anterior and posterior margins nearly parallel. Scutellum large. Elytra greatly exceeding abdomen; first apical cell apparently small, its basal vein indistinct, other apical cells much larger, slightly increasing in size from the second to the fourth; elytra nearly opaque to tip of clavus beyond which three clear areas appear cephalad of the second to fourth apical cells. Hind wing peculiar in having row of small but stout spines along costal margin, while posterior margin is distinctly serrate, the teeth larger near the base.

Genitalia: Last ventral segment of female with large and deep median incision which bears a small basal lobe; ovipositor distinctly exceeding pygofer. Last ventral segment of male with posterior margin strongly and widely concave; valve hidden; plates quite long, tapering gradually to just past middle, then more suddenly constricted and produced to slender apices which about equal the pygofer.

Color: Old gold, tinged on vertex and pronotum with brownish; elytra golden yellow for over half their length, then smoky hyaline in apical cells and in three cell-like areas cephalad of second to fourth apical cells. Front golden brown, rest of underside more yellowish. Dorsum of abdomen dark brown.

Described from a male and a female, holotype and allotype, respectively, and two female paratypes, taken by Dr. R. H. Beamer, August 3, 1928, in **Cameron County, Texas**.

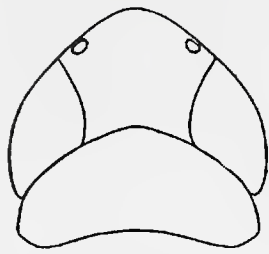
Types deposited in Snow entomological collection.

Figure 1e shows the nature of the serrated posterior margin of the hind wing under high power, and figure 1f shows the spines on the costal margin highly magnified.

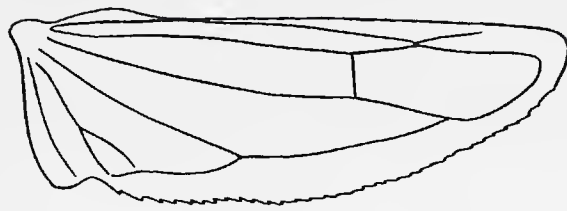
Acinopterus spatiosus Lawson, sp. n.

(Figs. 3-3b)

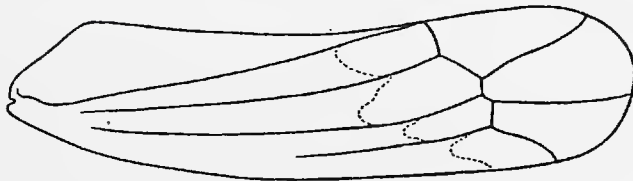
A yellowish-brown robust species allied to *A. angulatus* but more robust and lighter. Length, 5 to 6 mm.



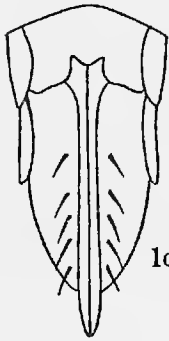
1 *J. minuta*



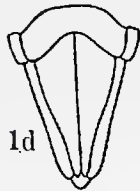
1b



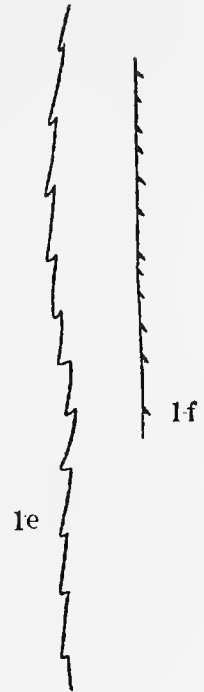
1a



1c

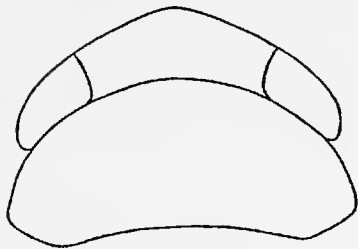


1d

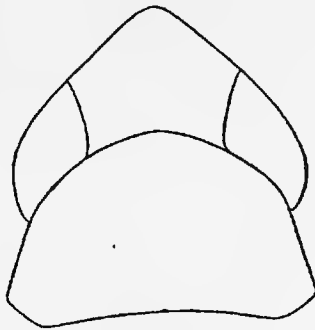


1e

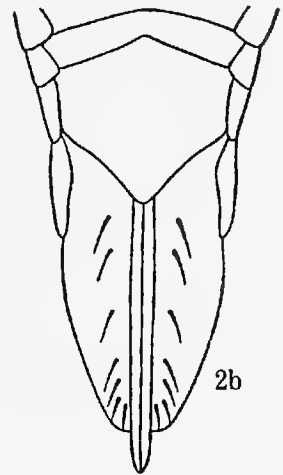
1f



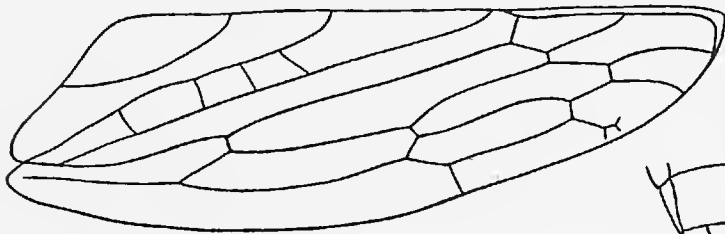
3 *A. spatiosus*



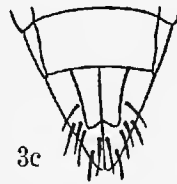
2 *E. huachucae*



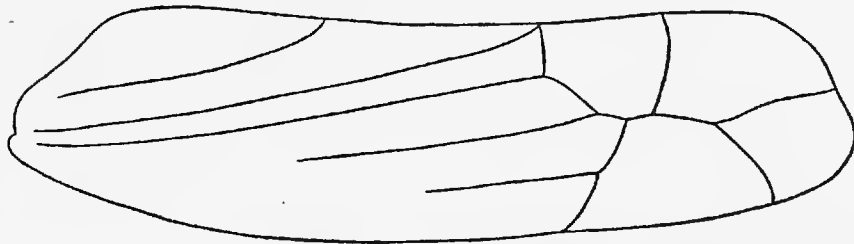
2b



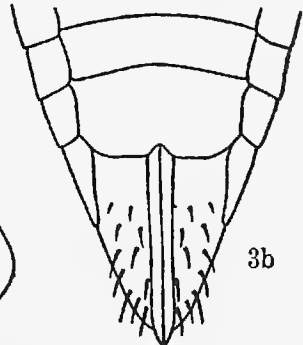
3a



3c



2a



3b

Form: Head slightly narrower than pronotum. Vertex two and one-half times as wide as long, one-third longer at middle than next the eye, anterior margin broadly rounded. Pronotum a little over twice as long as vertex, a little over twice as wide as long, anterior and posterior margins nearly parallel, humeral margins slightly longer than lateral, disk and posterior third transversely wrinkled. Scutellum small. Elytra with costal margin straight clear to tip forming sharply acute apices which are usually flaring; several cross-veins between first and second anal veins.

Genitalia: Last ventral segment of female much as in *A. angulatus* but with lateral angles not as prominent; posterior margin nearly truncate, with definite median notch and with definite lateral angles which are, however, broadly rounded. Last ventral segment of male half longer than preceding; valve hidden; plates longer than in *A. angulatus* and more rounded apically.

Color: Light or yellowish brown; impressed line of scutellum dark; veins of elytra, especially apical ones, with smoky margins, veins on clavus light, claval suture darker, apical cell dark. Eyes dark brown. Underside yellowish brown; a brown dash on either side of median notch of last ventral segment of female. Dorsum of abdomen frequently dark and legs sometimes spotted with brown.

Described from a male and a female, holotype and allotype, respectively, and a series of female paratypes, all from **Brazoria County, Texas**. Taken August 10, 1928 by Dr. R. H. Beamer.

Types deposited in Snow entomological collection.

A BUPRESTID NEW TO THE YOSEMITE

One of the most characteristic trees on the floor of the Yosemite Valley is the black cottonwood, *Populus trichocarpa* Hook. Common in the ridges of the bark on the trunks of many of these trees are the oval emergence holes of a moderately large flathead borer. In the bark beneath each hole is a dark winding mine made by the larva. The mine winds through the outer bark and down to the cambium, but does not appear to cause any particular damage to the tree. Most of the trees appear perfectly healthy, although the work in the bark indicates that generations of the insects have developed in it. The species is *Poecilonota montanus* Chamberlin, named from specimens collected near Missoula, Montana, by Mr. J. Brunner. Dead beetles were collected from the bark in the Yosemite on July 6, 1927, and live adults crawling on the bark on August 16 of the same year. The live beetles dropped to the ground when touched and were caught without much difficulty.—H. E. Burke.